

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



Vol. I.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1801.

[No. 67.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue-Store,
Brown Sugar in hhds. & bls.
 Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
 Teneriffe and Port Wine in pipes, half pipes and quarter casks,
 French Brandy in pipes,
 Whiskey in tierces and barrels,
 Hyson Tea in chests,
 Bohea Tea in chests,
 Figs in casks and frails,
 Raisins in do. do.
 Cordials in boxes,
 Soap and Candles in boxes
 Cotton in bales,
 A quantity of Bacon,
 Tobacco in kegs,
 Nails in casks,
 Hardware assorted in boxes, &c.

Also, a quantity of DRY GOODS.

Particulars of which will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

February 25.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
 At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,
Sugar in bls.
 Candles in boxes,
 Tobacco in kegs,
 Coffee in bags,
 Saltpetre in bags,
 Raisins in boxes,
 Grapes in jars,
 Almonds in bls.
 Oranges in boxes,
 Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hosiery, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humbugs, Muslins, &c.
 HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Auctioneers.
 February 25.

For Rent.

The subscriber will lease or rent his commodious fire-proof
Bake and Dwelling House,
 on Town-Point, where he now lives, with three Ovens, a good Store-house and Stable for two horses, with a well enclosed Wood-Yard, and every other convenience for carrying on the baking business to advantage.

JAMES DICKINSON.
 Norfolk, Jan. 8. d12†(30)

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 2.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Continued.)

Mr. Macon said he could see no such immediate necessity for this law. A gentleman had told the committee it was necessary, because the state did not pay regard to it. Mr. M. supposed the same attention was paid to this district as usual, and the same as was paid to any other particular part: he believed their political and local rights were as perfectly secure without this bill as any other part of those states, and if the object of gentlemen was to make it better, or worse, he should be opposed to it. Before the least change from their former situation, some inconveniences ought to be mentioned, under which they labored, and this had not been done, more than mere conjecture and surmises had engendered. Most assuredly there ought to be some good ground for this assumption, because it was not merely a common act of the legislature, which could be repealed or amended so soon as passed: it was an act of a nature that could not be essentially altered without an alteration in the constitution, because if the assumption was once accepted, it could not be parted with.

It would be so far from advantageous to the city of Washington, Mr. Macon said, that it must essentially injure it. On one side of the water was Alexandria, a populous town, on the other side was Georgetown. Would not these two give to the legislature a majority? And if so a more palpable evil could not be put upon the city, than by putting it in with more numerous towns, whose interests would ever be opposed to the growth of the city. There would inevitably be an Alexandria interest, a Georgetown interest, and a City interest and these struggling with each other.

It was said to be inconvenient to be represented at a distance, from the want of an easy communication. How could this be? What was more easy than for letters and instructions to be sent by post? The communication was easy from all parts of the United States to congress, and could be equally so to any place which the post goes. There could be no doubt but the states would pay as much attention to the interests, of this district, if it continued under their jurisdiction, as ever it had done, and more, lest by suffering it to endure any injury which it could prevent, congress should immediately take the jurisdiction. The language and meaning of gentlemen could be well understood: gentlemen were called to support the measure with energy whilst they had strength. No doubt, Mr. Macon said, this was the principal ground although the legislature had but just met here, and there had been scarce time to

know what would be the proper regulations to adopt. But he would wish to remind them that although the law might be now passed, the time would not be far off when its friends would be in the minority, and some considerable alterations might be made in it.

Mr. Macon then proceeded to the detail of the bill: he disliked the establishment of a government, the executive and judiciary of which were in the appointment of the president of the United States—the former for three years and the latter during good behaviour: and these, both governor, and judges of the superior and inferior courts, to be paid out of the treasury of the United States. Could it be the wish of gentlemen, he asked, to establish in the very heart of the United States, and immediately under the eye of the government, such a principle as that these rulers should be independent and entirely above the controul of the people? He declared that if he should be in congress again, and as long as he ever should be in the house, he should constantly think it his duty to exert himself for the repeal of so bad a principle, and leave the governor, the judges and the legislature immediately amenable to the people. Another thing he should also ever be opposed to, was the manner of this house of representatives and senate being chosen, and the time of their continuance. Why should they be elected here for two years, when in all the state legislatures, he believed, they were chosen annually, except two, in one of which they were elected every six months, and in the other every two years. A greater absurdity still was evinced in the time for which, and the manner how the senators were chosen—six years, and by electors. Although in these things there was a similarity to the choice of the general government, he would ask what similarity there could be in the two governments? In the one is a vast extent of territory, and a numerous population; in the other a small population, a small tract of country, and an almost general knowledge by every one of every individual in it. He doubted whether the legislature of the union could at all delegate powers to this local government, but whether or not he could see no kind of necessity during the present session to assume them: the government would go on as well as before, and he had no doubt the city would continue in that rapid state of prosperity gentlemen had witnessed since they arrived here.

Mr. Kitchell was at a loss to know how to vote on this question, because if this section was stricken out, the principle of the bill would still exist. From his present impressions he should vote for the motion: however he wished the detail to be more entered into, and, therefore, moved the committee to rise, which was accordingly done.

TUESDAY, February 3
 Mr. Nicholas said, he knew of no extra-

neous circumstances which demanded the assumption of the jurisdiction, and therefore, as he had before observed, he wished the bill not to pass. However, as gentlemen appeared to be strenuous in support of some sort of a law on the subject, and as the sort of government to be established here would operate very much upon what vote he should give, he should vote against striking out the section, with a view of giving the detail a full consideration, with a desire of giving this government as good a shape as possible. He rose, therefore, merely to account for his change of conduct.

The question for striking out was taken and negatived.

The house of representatives, by the bill, was "to be composed of fourteen members—to be chosen every second year."

"Mr. Gregg moved to strike out the word 'second.' He knew of no reason why the inhabitants of this district should be deprived of the privilege they have heretofore enjoyed under their respective states, and of a privilege common to almost every citizen, of voting for their representatives every year.

Mr. Craik explained the reasons of the committee who reported the bill. It was thought that the pattern of the constitution would be less liable to objection in the house than any other mode that could be proposed, and therefore it was introduced into the bill so far as the local circumstances of the district would admit. This mode was considered proper, inasmuch as it would save a great deal of expence and trouble, which attended frequent elections: It was also considered proper for this district, which peculiarly belonged to the U. States, because it had received the peculiar sanction of the people of the United States, the diversity of whose opinions were concentrated in its adoption. It was thought, inasmuch as that instrument was perfectly understood, that there would be very little difference as to its application to this government; and that it would promote the interests of the people.

Mr. S. Smith said he should vote for the bill, but in its formation he should make it as applicable to the situation of the people as he possibly could. The people had been in the habit of electing their representatives annually, and it was most suitable to them: He knew of no argument that could be used to apply to the people of this district the mode of electing members to the congress. He was decidedly of opinion that in order to give any comparative strength to the members from the city, or to suit the desires and habits of the people generally, an annual vote alone would be approved of by them.

Mr. Harper thought another consideration ought to be attended to besides habit; that was, the real utility of the measure proposed in the bill. He begged gentlemen to answer this question, whether the territory, or any part of it, would be better governed by representatives elected e-

by those elected every two years. He thought annual elections would be more beneficial to the people than biennial, he should not hesitate to vote for it, but because no more security of rights, nor any real good, could be expected, and because much expence, much trouble, much idleness, and much dissipation, would be the inevitable consequences of too frequent elections, he should therefore vote for the mode the least liable to these inconveniences. The U. States, at one time, went very far into those theories, under the impression that it would guard their newly acquired liberty with more security, but on the experience of this hypothesis, when the time came to form a federal constitution, biennial elections were preferred and adopted. In some of the states also, biennial elections are made, and it is found from experience, that in those states affairs are as flourishing, and rights as secure, as in others where annual elections are preferred. If so, why not apply it to this territory? Why depart from that, which after many years experience, was found to be useful to the government, in its latest efforts? Frequent elections, like all other good things, could be carried too far, because if the evils concomitant with the elections. As he thought this neither too frequent, nor the return of the occasion too distant to ensure to the people the complete responsibility of their representatives, he should vote against any alteration in this respect to the bill.

(To be continued.)

BALTIMORE, February, 24.

Arrived this day, ship Hampton, Lee, from London, 46 days, and brig America, Venn, from ditto.

Late and Important!

By the arrival this day of the ship Hampton, capt. Lee, and brig America, capt. Venn, 46 days from London, the Editors of the Federal Gazette have been put in possession of a variety of London Papers, from the 5th of December to the 3d ultimo, inclusive, (nearly a month later than hitherto received.) Time has allowed them but an hour or two to give them a hasty perusal, and copy a few important articles for this day's paper.—Copious and interesting extracts will be given to-morrow.

The scarcity of provisions throughout England still continued and increased.—No better prospect of peace than before.

A Paris article of the 26th December, says, the victorious Moreau carries every thing before him, and that he is within 60 leagues of Vienna, without a river to cross or a mountain to ascend.

FRANCE.

GALLO-BATAVIAN ARMY.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DUHESME TO ANGERSAU, COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-quarters at Stockach, 8 Frimaire, Nov. 29.

I have the honor, general, to inform you, that the enemy taking advantage of the security inspired by the promise given to evacuate Aschaffenburg, at the end of the armistice, sent out this day, at four in the afternoon, from that city, 12 or 1500 men, who suddenly attacking our advanced guards, were able to turn one, consisting of 20 men, whom they made

prisoners. Caulard, at the head of 300 Batavian Hussars, first repulsed this audacity by several vigorous charges made upon this body, and with such success as to take their prisoners.—Being afterwards seconded by 300 Batavian Chasseurs, who issued from their cantonments, he attacked them with vigour, and immediately made them lose the ground they had gained, and from which they threatened the highway. After a smart fire of musketry he obliged them to pass the Mayne in such a manner, that there is every appearance they will evacuate the place to-morrow, and that we shall not be able to find them. Citizen Caulard, notwithstanding severe wounds received during the first charge, did not quit the field of battle till the enemy were driven from it. He is entitled to the greatest praise, as well as the Batavian chasseurs and hussars, who on this occasion gave new proofs of their bravery.

(Signed)

DUHESME.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

Moreau, general in chief, to the Minister at War.

Head-quarters, at Anzing, 12 Frimaire, Dec. 3.

I have the pleasure of giving you an account, my dear general, of an action most glorious for the army which I command, and of the greatest advantage to the republic. By my dispatch of yesterday, in giving you an account of the battle of the 10th, I announced the concentrating of the army, and of my plans to commence offensive operations. Yesterday the corps under general Crenier assembled between Hohenlinden and Hartopsen, while general Grouchy extended his left to the village of Hohenlinden, and the divisions of Richepanse and Decaen to Ebersberg.—Expecting to be attacked by the enemy at Hohenlinden, I gave orders to general Richepanse and Decaen to advance by St. Christopher upon Matenpoet, and to fall upon the rear of the enemy. This movement was executed with the greatest intrepidity and talent. The enemy commenced this attack upon Hohenlinden, at half past seven in the morning. It was at this moment I judged it expedient that the attack should be commenced by general Richepanse. I ordered general Grenier to commence his; general Ney marched with vigor into the defile, and met general Richepanse half way, on the road to Matenpoet. All who were hemmed in the wood, which was a league and an half in extent have been killed, taken or dispersed. The attack of general Ney was sustained by the division of general Grouchy, who routed the reserve of the enemy's grenadiers, that had attempted to out flank his right. His attacks were directed by generals Grandjean and Boyer. The movement of general Richepanse, experienced the greatest obstacles. Obligated to march by narrow roads, and entirely surrounded by the enemy, general Richepanse found himself separated from the other troops with five or six battalions, and a regiment of chasseurs; but without looking behind him, he marched into the midst of the enemy's army, without feeling any uneasiness at the smallness of his force, and joined the head of the division of general Ney, which was led with great intrepidity, by the adjutant Ruffin. General Valta was badly wounded in this attack. General Decaen succeeded in making the Poles penetrate to the support of

general Richepanse. While success was thus determining in our favor in the centre a corps of troops marching from Wasserbourg to Ebersberg, forced general Decaen to change his front to the right in order to stop them. He repulsed and threw them into the greatest disorder. The affair appeared completely decided at three o'clock, when another corps marching from the Lower Inn, attempted to decide by Bukrain to Hohenlinden.—As an effort was expected on the left, the enemy having on the preceding evening had troops in the valley of Ifen, lieutenant-general Grenier had left in position there the divisions of Legrand, Baitout, and the reserve cavalry, who at the moment when they were about to resume the offensive, were themselves attacked. Some troops of general Ney, and other divisions which were at hand, were marched up to their support. Generals Legrand and Baitout, after having repulsed these attacks, and after having themselves attacked the enemy with great vigor, routed them at length, with the loss of part of their artillery.—General Baitout was wounded in this attack, and was succeeded by general Bounet. This affair was so general, that there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged; and the same must infallibly have been the case on the part of the Austrian army. The snow fell in great flakes during the whole action. We have taken above 80 pieces of artillery and 200 waggons, 10,000 prisoners, a great number of officers, among whom are three generals. The pursuit lasted till night. I estimate our loss at one thousand men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; that of the enemy is incalculable. All have done their duty, nor can I bestow any particular eulogiums on any of them. Artillery, infantry, cavalry, all deserve the highest praise. The officers of the general staff particularly distinguished themselves. The corps of general Lecourbe, which had taken possession of Rosenheim on the 10th (Dec. 1) were commissioned to cover the Inn, and to defend the defiles of the Tyrol. The chief of the general staff will give you a detailed account of the battle of Hohenlinden, a place already well known for the convention which put us in possession of the three fortresses. The republic ought to know the corps and the officers who have thus particularly distinguished themselves. He will also inform you respecting the detachments which the enemy have made behind our left, to which we had not paid much attention. The army is proud of its success, particularly in the hopes that it will contribute to accelerate peace. Health and friendship.

(Signed)

MOREAU.

PARIS, 19 Frimaire, December 10.

We are assured that the consular guard have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moments notice for the army of Italy.

It appears that in Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia, the proclamation of the archduke Charles has been followed by the most vigorous measures. All men able to carry arms have been impressed in the fields and in the midst of their families.

The latest intelligence from Frankfort announces that the citadel of Wurzburg has been blockaded since the 28th of November, and that on the 29th they began to bombard it.

The royalist chief George has begun his operations again in the Moravian.

LONDON, December 9.

Received by the Hamburg mail yesterday.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—Our Court Gazette contains the following order:—

"Whereas we have learned that the island of Malta, lately in possession of the French has been surrendered to the English troops; but as it is as yet uncertain whether the argument entered into on the 30th of December 1798, will be fulfilled, according to which this island, after its capture is to be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which his majesty the emperor of all the Russias is grand master, his Imperial majesty being determined to defend his rights, has been pleased to command that an embargo be laid on all English ships in the ports of his empire, until the above-mentioned convention shall be fulfilled."

(Private letter, No. 10.)

The are 103 English vessels in the port of Cronstadt; the sailors were taken from the ships, and Russian sailors put on board them. The sailors were lodged at first in barracks, but orders have been since received, that they shall be sent up the country in companies of twelve, and distributed in above a hundred different towns, for they exceed a thousand in number.

ELLSBURG, November 22.—The embargo on English ships in Russian ports, took place at Cronstadt on the 5th, at Narva on the 6th, and at Riga on the 8th. A captain of one of the ships at Narva found means to get on board his ship where a number of Russian troops were placed as a guard. He contrived, however, to arm his crew, forced out the Russians, and got away without even cutting his cable.

HAMBURG, November 25.—The Prussian troops took possession of Cuxhaven on the 23d; the king of Prussia has notified to the senate of Hamburg, that not the least restraint will be put on our Baili, nor the least injury done to the inhabitants, but that every thing should be left as it was found, when the troops shall be withdrawn which would be as speedily as possible.

December 30.

We last night received the Paris Journals down to the 26th inst. inclusive—the intelligence they bring is extremely interesting. The official paper now confirms the report that the French troops crossed the Inn on the 10th of this month, in consequence of the victory they had previously obtained at Hohenlinden; and a letter from general Desolles to the secretary at war, states that he had established his head-quarters at Salzbourg on the 16th, and that the Austrians were flying before the victorious republicans.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

The bill from the senate, respecting the District of Columbia, passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last—Yeas 57, Nays 36.

A ship from London is in the river, supposed to be the Swedish ship Antonette, capt. Blain.

An attentive correspondent at Baltimore, has politely favored us with the Porcupine, a London paper, which enables us to give

the following in addition to what the Baltimore paper contains.

LONDON, January 3.

From the last PARIS PAPERS.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of gen. Moreau, dated head-quarters at Salzburg, December 15.

"I hasten to inform you, that we are in possession of Salzburg, and that our successes answer the expectation of the general in chief. In the night of the 13th, gen. Decaen passed the Salza near Laufen, with much boldness and skill; a corps of the enemy was in such a position on the right bank, that it was impossible to attack it in front. The Salza is much more rapid than the Lech, the Isar and the Inn. Decaen detached some good swimmers, to procure some boats from the right side, in which 4 or 500 men might be embarked. He occupied the attention of the enemy in the mean time by a warm cannonade. On a sudden, the small detachment which had passed the Salza attacked the enemy with impetuosity in their flanks, rout them, keep the position, and afford us time to establish a bridge of boats. The principal corps of the enemy was posted near Salzburg on both banks of the Salza. The battle began on the 14th, a little too soon with our right wing under the command of lieutenant-general Lecourbe. The enemy had a numerous artillery, which somewhat incommoded our troops, yet they remained firm in their position. Towards 2 o'clock in the afternoon general Decaen was able to attack the enemy on the right; he drove them to the village of Berkheim, near Salzburg. They were then apprehensive of being cut off by Richepanse's division, which followed Decaen on the road of Neumark or Lintz; they retired, therefore, in the night of the 14th. On the 15th, at the dawn of day, general Decaen made with general Frierson a demonstration towards Salzburg, and entered, at eight in the morning, that fine city, the magistrates of which hastened to bring him the keys. General Richepanse, in the mean time, pursued the enemy on the road of Neumark, took several prisoners, and pushed his advanced posts one league from Neumark. We are now masters of the archbishopric of Salzburg, four or five leagues from the hereditary states; the Tyrol is in our rear. All the bridges of the Salza are in our power, and the communication is established. This is the result of the actions of the 13th, 14th and 15th. To-morrow we are to advance."

ARMY OF ITALY.

Report made to the General in Chief, Brune, by the lieutenant-general, Dupont.

HEAD-QUARTERS, at AZOLU, Dec. 6.

A battle yesterday took place at Marcavia, the result of which was fortunate for the French army. The design of the enemy was to get possession of that important post, where there was a bridge on the Oglio, and then to turn the position of the troops, which guarded that river, to its mouth, and to cut off the communication of the right wing with Casal Maggiore, and the corps of flankers which I had on the right bank of the Po. To cover his designs, he had collected, at Cesola, wood proper for the construction of a bridge, and he had united, for the same object, boats near Torre d'Oglio, where he wished to fix our attention. This disposition, of which I was informed by a faithful report, could only be regarded

as a demonstration; it only rendered the right brigade of Monier's division (commanded by Calvin, and which defended Marcavia) more active. The Austrians had added to these precautions a stratagem not very honorable to them. In the hope of surprising us, they had declared a few days before, by an officer commanding their advanced posts, that they had orders not to attack us.

[The letter then states, that within two miles of Marcavia, on the road to Mantua, a very smart action took place, the result of which was, the Austrians were defeated, with the loss of two hundred killed or wounded, three hundred and sixty prisoners of war, five officers, and thirty horses taken or killed. An officer of the 24th is among the former.]

[The article then proceeds to praise several of the officers who most distinguished themselves, and is signed "Commander of the left wing of the army."]

(Signed) DUPONT.

British Parliament.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

Wednesday December 31.

This day his majesty came down to the house of peers, in the usual state, the speaker and several members of the house of commons attending at the bar, and, having given the royal assent to several bills agreed upon by both houses, afterwards prorogued the parliament, and delivered the following most gracious speech from the throne.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close this session of parliament without returning you my particular acknowledgments for the distinguished industry and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the interesting object which, at the commencement of the session, I most especially recommended to your attention. It has been my earnest wish that nothing should be omitted, which could tend to relieve the pressure occasioned by the present dearth of provisions, and to insure a sufficient supply till the produce of the next harvest can be brought into use.

"The diligence with which your enquiries have been conducted, has afforded you the best means of ascertaining the true circumstances of our present situation; and the extensive measures which you have wisely adopted in consequence, for diminishing the consumption of grain, and procuring an increased supply, will, I doubt not, be found productive of the most salutary effect.

"Much however, must depend on the disposition which will, I am confident, be manifested by all those who have the means of carrying into execution my solemn recommendation and injunction, issued at your desire for the adoption of all practicable economy in the use of those articles which are necessary to the subsistence of the poorer classes of my subjects.

"The time fixed for the commencement of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, will necessarily terminate your proceedings on this important subject; But I am persuaded that the consideration of it will be resumed with the same zeal and temper, on the first meeting of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms.

"The early period which I have appointed for that meeting, will afford a speedy opportunity of completing whatever you may have necessarily left unfinished, and of considering what measures may tend further to alleviate the pressure

on my people, and to prevent the danger of its renewal.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the Supplies, necessary, under the present circumstances, for the Public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The detention of the property of my subjects in the ports of Russia, contrary to the most solemn Treaties, and the imprisonment of British Sailors in that country, have excited in me sentiments, in which you and all my subjects will, I am sure, participate.

"I have already taken such steps as this occasion indispensably required; and it will afford me great satisfaction, if they prove effectual; but if it shall be necessary to maintain, against any combination, the honour and independence of the British empire, and those maritime rights and interests on which both our property and our security must always depend. I entertain no doubt, either of the success of those means which, in such an event, I shall be enabled to exert, or of the determination of my Parliament and my people, to afford me a support proportioned to the importance of the interests which we have to maintain.

VIENNA, December 6.

The English ambassador, Lord Minto, has received intelligence, by a courier from Malta, of an English fleet, with 15,000 men, land troops on board, having arrived at that island, whence it had already continued its voyage for Egypt.

The archduke John has given double pay to the troops that were concerned in the action of the 1st instant. The archduke Charles has sent 20 waggons, laden with brandy, to the army in Germany, to be distributed among the soldiers, as a present from him. The volunteer corps of the states, and the corps formed by the merchants of this city, commanded by captain Natorp, have received orders to set out for Germany on the 14th instant. —The archduke Charles is still at Pilsen, and has sent a corps of 10,000 men to the frontiers, many of whom are chasseurs by trade, which, in case of necessity, will join the main army.

December 10.

The issue of the battle of Hohenlinden, on the 3d instant, has obliged the Imperial army to return across the Inn, and to re-occupy its former position. Several accounts state the total loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to amount to 12,000 men, 3000 of whom are said to be killed. Besides this loss, the archduke John has to lament the loss of a considerable number of large pieces of artillery. It is said, that the general of artillery, Count Collowrath, had been of opinion that the heavy artillery ought to have been left behind, since the impassable roads would not permit their being made use of; but general Lauer had maintained, that without this artillery the army could not fight against the French with advantage, and that the opinion of the latter had prevailed. We learn that the general of artillery, Count Collowrath, has been dismissed, and, according to some accounts, exiled to Hungary. —We are in anxious expectations respecting the consequences of this battle, and whether the archduke John will be strong enough to hinder Moreau's army from advancing into the territories of Salzburg, who would thus cut off the direct commu-

munication between Upper Austria and Tyrol. Since the news of the battle of Hohenlinden has been received here, all the troops under orders to march to the armies, have been enjoined to use the utmost speed. To-morrow their Imperial majesties, the queen of Naples, the grand duke of Tuscany, and the duke of Saxe-Taschen, will proceed to Eifentadt, to be present at the consecration of the colours of the insurrection army, which will afterwards set out for Bavaria. The above high personages are expected to arrive again here on Saturday next, and soon afterwards his Imperial majesty will set out for the main army. On the 20th, the greatest part of our garrison will likewise march for the army, and the citizens, who have been organized on a military footing, at their own request, will mount guard. We learn from the Tyrol, that the militia of that country has taken from the French the Pass of Reuti, and another important post, but not without some loss. It is said that the command of the army of Italy will be given to the archduke Ferdinand, and that he is to be assisted by general Kray. By the last courier who arrived here from Naples, we learn that the Marquis de Gallo has precipitately set out for St. Petersburg, whither he carries some letters from the queen of Naples of great importance.

December 13.

On the 11th inst. their Imperial Majesties, accompanied by the Queen of Naples, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, his Consort, and the Archduke Anthony, left this capital for Esterhazy, to inspect the troops of the insurrection assembled near Oedenburg. Immediately after the review the van of the insurrection army, consisting of 20,000 men, will set out for its march for the Danube, to join the army under the Archduke John, followed as soon as possible by the centre and the rear.

It was not the column of the Prince of Lichtenstein, which, in the battle of Hohenlinden, on the 3d, was separated from the other columns of the army under the Archduke John, but the corps of General Kienmayer, of 16,000 men. —On that occasion the latter General was, as it were, left to himself, and would have been lost entirely, had not his brave soldiers, who are greatly attached to him, defended themselves like lions against the French. During that time they wanted every necessary and even bread, but they fought their way through, and at last joined the left wing of the army near Brenau, though not before they had suffered a considerable loss. General Lauer, it is said, will return from the army. Field Marshal Lieutenant the Count of Collowrath, who is dismissed with a pension, has set out for Ternau, in Hungary. It has been said, that general Count Lembergi, accompanied by a number of the Privy Council of State, had set out for the army of the Danube, to investigate the proceedings on the 3d inst, but as yet there is no confirmation of this. —On the day of the battle, six battalions of grenadiers had been separated from the army, owing to the thick fog, who, we have since learnt, have forced their way through the enemy's army, and have since joined their own.

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16.

Liverpool Salt for Sale,
at landing from on board the ship Suc-
cess, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,

in sacks and bulk.
Also, a few hundred bushels of
Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received and for Sale, at the
corner store, opposite John Fanney's, the
following GOODS—wholesale and re-
tail, for Cash and Produce:

Superfine and 2d Cloths

Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerseys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do. do. Baizes
Rose and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Russels and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerfeymeres and Swandowns
Velvets, Thicksetts and Cords
A handsome assortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hose
do. silk do.
Black Crape
White and black silk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Persians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Russia Sheeting and Irish Linens.

They have also,

Brown Sugar by the hhd.
and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quan-
tity of Plaster of Paris.

They give Cash for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

Left by Capt. Mortimore, of the
Baltimore packet, at their warehouse, sun-
dry Mill Irons—The owner is requested
to take them away.

January 31. d

FOR SALE,

The large three story Brick
WAREHOUSE, with the two story
frame one adjoining, on the next lot to
the north-east corner of King-street.

For size, strength, convenience and
goodness of stand, this property is certain-
ly the best in town. For terms, apply
in Baltimore to Messrs. Martin & Jaus-
fret, and in Alexandria to the subscriber:
Who will Rent

The three story brick Ware-
house adjoining, formerly occupied by
Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

February 2. eo3m

City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subscriber returns his
sincere thanks to his customers for the li-
beral encouragement he has received, and
hopes to merit a continuance of their fa-
vors. He requests all persons indebted to
him to come forward and settle their ac-
counts, on or before the first day of April
next, otherwise suits will be commenced
for the recovery of the same without re-
spect to persons.

From the many difficulties experienced
in collecting the small sums due him, he
is under the necessity of giving this pub-
lic notice, that after this date he will give
credit to no person whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.

January 17. d

For Philadelphia.



The SLOOP HARMONY,

John Ellwood, Master.

Now lying at Ramsey's wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to the mas-
ter on board, or

J. & T. Vowell.

February 5.

3tdeo

Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres
of excellent FARMING LAND, lying
in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles
from Leesburg, and one mile from the
turnpike road leading from thence to Snic-
ker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract,
formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelson.

A HOUSE and LOT in
Leesburg, possessed by Mr. Dawson, mer-
chant.

A HOUSE and LOT eligi-
bly situated, in Fairfax-street, Alexan-
dria, in the possession of Mr. Charles
Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on
which are built a strong and commodious
brick dwelling house and a kitchen, sta-
ble and granery—in the occupancy of Mr.
Esme Smock. This messuage, from its
vicinity to the creek and other local pro-
perties, is well calculated for a person in
the grain or tobacco business.

If the two first mentioned properties are
not previously disposed of by private bar-
gain, they will be exposed to public sale
at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leesburg, on
the 9th day of March next, being the first
day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to
Mr. Thomas Harrison, Dumfries, or to

COLIN AULD,

Cameron-street, Alexandria.

February 2.

mw&tf

NOTICE.

All persons having claims
against the estate of the late THOMAS
PORTER, are requested to bring them for-
ward on or before the first of March next,
and those indebted to him are respectfully
requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'r.

Jan. 1.

(2)oo

For Sale, or to be Leased,

In the City of Washington, and possession
given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished
three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey
Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol,
and the nearest dwelling on the south of
it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house
are well situated, and will always com-
mand an uninterrupted view of the whole
city and George-Town to the west, as
well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch.
The house contains 10 convenient rooms,
exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in
any of the banks would be taken for the
whole or part of the payment, and a good
title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the
terms would be accommodating to a good
tenant.

Further particulars may be known by
applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that
city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

Fresh Railins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Rai-
fins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24.

eo

WILLAM OXLEY & Co.

At their WHOLESALE

Woollen, Linen and Cotton
WAREHOUSE,

Prince street, (formerly occupied by Mr.
W. I Hall)—Have for sale,

A variety of seasonable GOODS
which they will dispose of low for cash or
produce. A liberal credit will be given
to those who apply well recommended.

February 24.

eo3w

A CURIOSITY,

In which the public will not be disap-
pointed.

THE LEARNED

P I G,

To be seen at Mr. Charles M'Knight's
sign of the Spread Eagle, corner of King
and Royal streets.

Hours of performance 10 and 12 o'clock in
the morning, and 3, 5, and 8 in the
evening, every day for the present week
only.

The sagacity of this PIG is
equal, if not superior, to any animal ever
exhibited in America; the proprietor will
therefore avoid a puffing advertisement,
and only state what the Pig actually per-
forms as follows:—He reads printing and
writing, spells, tells the time of the day,
both the hours and minutes, by any per-
son's watch in the company, the date of
the year, the day of the month, distin-
guishes colours, how many persons there
are present, ladies or gentlemen, and, to
the astonishment of every spectator, will
add, subtract, multiply and divide. To
conclude, any person may draw a card
from a pack, and keep it concealed, and
the Pig, without hesitation, will discover
it.

Price of Admittance 25 Cents.

February 24.

3t

LANDING

From the Schooner Mississippi,

Best London particular Ma-

deira Wine in pipes,

Lisbon Wine of a superior quality in hhds.
and quarter casks,

Turk's Island and Isle of May

SALT.

On hand, a few casks of excellent

Chewing Tobacco.

For CHARTER the above
Schooner, Mississippi.

Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' wharf, Feb. 9. d

Agreeable to a Deed of Trust,

from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fau-
quier County, to the subscribers, WILL
BE SOLD on the premises, to the high-
est bidder, for ready money, on Wednes-
day the 25th of February next,

The Plantation wheron the
said Hawkins now lives: containing about
670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Fre-
dericksburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and
within about 40 of Alexandria, George-
Town and the Federal City.

It is thought unnecessary to be particu-
lar as to the quality and improvements,
as a person inclined to purchase will no
doubt view the same before the day of
sale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

Falmouth, Virginia, }

Jan. 20, 1800. }

d21(31)

An Apprentice wanted at
his Office.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At PHILADELPHIA.

On Thursday morning the, 5th. day
of next month, (March) at 10
o'clock, will be sold at PUBLIC
AUCTION, to close the Sales
of the Cargo per ship Camilla,
Just arrived from Canton,

200 chests,	} Bohea Tea.
200 half chests,	
100 quarter chests,	
500 do. do. fine Hyson do.	
250 do. do. superior Souchong do.	
150 do. do. Young Hyson do.	
15000 pieces of Nankeen.	
100 do. coloured Lutefrings, ele- gant patterns.	

55 do. blue do.

100 do. black do.

45 do. green do.

50 do. black Sattin.

100 do. blue Sennaws.

50 do. black do.

By John Connelly,

Auctioneer.

February 25.

3t

For Sale,

By the subscriber, near the County-wharf,
COLOGNE Mill-stones, of different
sizes, late from Amsterdam,
German, London, blister and Crowley
steel

Sugar in hogheads and barrels
Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Castings
Ten-plate stoves, complete for use, of dif-
ferent sizes

Clover seed and plaister of Paris
Beef and Pork of the first quality, by the
barrel

Fine and coarse Salt

Tar, Turpentine and Rosin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, January 27. zaw15t

For Sale,

A few Pipes, Hogheads and Quarter
Casks of

MADEIRA WINE,

Neat as imported.

We will let it go at a moderate price for
Cash, or on short credit, or will barter it
for Flour, Corn, Corn Meal or Tobacco,
which we are generally in the purchase of.

Alex. Henderson & Co.

Merchant's Wharf, Feb. 14. d

Marine Insurance Company
of Alexandria.

The Stockholders in this in-
stitution are hereby notified, that a divi-
dend of five per cent. is this day de-
clared on that part of the capital stock of
the company which is now paid. Pay-
able to the stockholders, or to their order,
in ten days from this date.

By order of the President and Directors,

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

January 31.

eo(2)

SALT.

Landing from on board the schooner
Mary, 3000 bushels Turk's Island Salt.
For sale by

Hewes & Miller.

February 20.

eo

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVERN.